

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
By PHILIP WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: Three Dollars a year, payable in advance.
No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor,) until all arrearages are paid.
Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.
All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

Valuable Property, for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to return to Virginia, will sell his property here, consisting of 600 acres of LAND, being a part of the tract formerly owned by Joseph Wilson, Esq. lying on Big Sugar Creek, about two miles from Charlotte, on which are the following improvements: a manufacturing mill, in pretty good repair; a saw mill, lately built; a distillery, two good dwelling-houses, a new barn, and other necessary out-houses: about seventy or eighty acres of the land inclosed with a pretty good fence, and an abundance of excellent meadow ground on the tract.
A bargain may be had in this property, if immediate application is made. The terms may be ascertained by applying to the subscriber, on the premises. BENJA. JOHNSON.
Mecklenburg county, N. C. 3129

A List of Letters

Wm. A. James Atkins.—B. Rosanna Barnhill, Henry Barger, Sophia Brinkle, Lemuel Ball, John Bird, John Blackwell, William Barber, A. Nicholas Barringer, Tilman Blades, Peter Barringer.—C. Jared Coggin, William Chunn, John Calloway, Robert Chunn, J. L. Crane, Valcoush Confessur, Andrew Cope, Jacob Clotz, Zachariah Cogins, John Craver, Alexander Cunningham.—D. John Dismukes, Doct. Davidson, Douglas Dudson, John Davis, Joseph E. Dobins, Solomon B. Dickson. E. John B. Egan, 2. Henry Ellis, Reuben Ellis, Francis Eaton, George Erwin. F. Henry Ficht, Gorham L. Freeman. G. Wm. Glasscock, Christopher Goodman, Jesse Gillean, Richard Gillespie. H. Jesse Hodgins, 2. Samuel Harbin, Isaac A. Hall, Christian Holmstetter, Doct. Hansford, 2. Samuel Hughey, John Henly, Ambrose Hotchkiss, Ruth Harris, Thomas Hagan, Thomas Hall, Richard Harvey.—J. T. K. Jarrett, Jason Johnson, John Jones, J. M. Joyce, Wiley Jones. K. George Krider.—L. John Lowe, Elizabeth Lemly, 2. David C. Locke.—M. John W. Moyer, John A. Murchison, Robert Moore, Haynes Morgan, 3. Lewis Mahon, Joseph Mason, John Martin, Elijah Martin, John F. Moorkle, Betsy Martin, George Miller.—N. John Niblock, Francis Norman.—O. Oaks & Griffin.—P. Sam'l. E. Phillips, Alpha Peeples, Ann R. Priests, John Presley, William Platters, Michael Peeler.—R. Phillip J. Ricate, Catharine Randleman, T. R. Ruffin, Elenor Robison, Joel Robinson, Jeremiah Roberson.—S. Catharine Smith, Samuel Smith, Sarah Smith, James Smith, Samuel Smith, George Smith, Wm. Smith, Elizabeth Smith, Briant Swinney, James Stewart, Andrew Snider, Henry Stirewalt, Henry Sechler, Daniel Sullivan, Archibald Stokes.—T. Frederick Thompson, 2. Frisby Trot, Wm. Thomasoli, William Thompson, H. H. Taner.—V. Henry Verble.—W. Charles Wille, Isaac W. Iseman, Betsey Woods, William Willeford, Alfred Wood, Robert White, Peter Walton, 2. Richard Wall, Eli W. Ward, John Wissenkent.
SAMUEL REEVES, P. M.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Concord, N. C. North Carolina, on the 1st October, 1824.
Wm. M. Alexander.
Alexander Bain.
Rev. George Boger.
Solomon Burris.
James Brown.
Samuel Black.
John Black.
Robert Biggar.
Peter C. Boger.
John Crothers.
William Collins.
Noah Corzine.
James A. Collins.
Capt. J. Dangerfield.
James Dickson.
James Eagle.
Phillip Eagle.
Robert Flemming.
Abraham Fox.
Christian Gregory.
George Goodman.
Leonard Goodnight.
Maj. James Harris.
Charity Honeycutt.
William Harris.
Lewis Honeycutt.
Joseph Howell.
John Hamilton.
William G. Harris.
James Harris.
Thompson Hunt.
Samuel S. Harris.
28
D. STORKE, A. P. M.

House and Lot, in Charlotte.

FOR sale, on accommodating terms, the house and lot in the town of Charlotte, which adjoins Mr. John Irwin's store, on the north corner. Apply to JAMES TORRENCE.
Charlotte, May 7, 1824.

Morganton Academy.

THIS institution having received such assistance from the acts of the last Assembly, as places it on a stable and respectable foundation, and enjoying the labors of Mr. Alexander E. Wilson, a graduate from the State University, who, during the last year, given the most satisfactory proof of his faithfulness and ability, is now recommended to the attention of the public. The Trustees are aware of the little reliance which can be placed on recommendations of this nature; still, having witnessed the rapid improvement of the youth, in morals and literature, under the instruction of Mr. Wilson, considering the pleasant and perfect healthfulness of the situation, and the benefit which must result from having the teachers of both departments of the institution, together with the Rev. Mr. Eddy, residing in the Academy buildings, where they will continually watch and labor for the intellectual and spiritual good of the pupils; they cannot but ask those gentlemen who wish to fit their sons for college, or to give them a valuable scientific education, to inquire whether the facilities afforded at this institution are not, at least, equal to any in the state.
By order of the Board.
3mt30 ISAAC T. AVERY.

Mansion Hotel,

SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY EDWARD YARBROUGH:

WHO respectfully informs the public, and his friends, that he has taken the extensive and elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the "Blue" street, the convenience of this situation for business, is equal to any in the place. The House contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; the Stables are equal, if not superior, to any in the place, and attended to by obliging and attentive Hostlers; his table and bar, will be supplied with the best market affords; and the regulations of his House, such as he hopes will give entire satisfaction to those who may think proper to call on him; and he assures them, that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasant.
February 24, 1824. 96

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a line of Packets between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia every ten days. Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. Stone & Whittier, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and cabins well fitted up for the accommodation of Passengers. He therefore trusts to meet with encouragement. Philadelphia and its environs, has become so great a manufacturing place, that cotton can be sold to some extent and advantage to the owners; the consumption being, at present, about twenty thousand bales per annum, and will, no doubt, be soon far greater.
JAMES PATTON, jr.
Commission Merchant, No. 23 north Front Street, Philadelphia. 1134e.
Sept. 1, 1824.

Boot and Shoe Establishment

REMOVED.
BENEZER DICKSON takes this method to inform his customers, and the public at large, that he has removed his shoe-shop from the house he formerly occupied, and has taken the house owned by Mr. Thomas Todd, nearly opposite Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, on Main-street, Salisbury; where he will carry on, as usual, the Boot and Shoe making business, in all its various branches, in a style of neatness and durability which, he believes, cannot be surpassed by any in the state. All orders from a distance, for work in his line, will be faithfully attended to.
Salisbury, Sept. 17, 1824. 1r

Store-House at Mocksville,

TO RENT.
THE subscriber wishes to rent the following property, during one year, or for a term of years, to wit: A lot at Mocksville, Rowan county, on which a spacious store-house, with a good cellar, and a large two-story house, divided into convenient and useful apartments, are erected. Mocksville is near about in the centre of that section of Rowan, known as the Forks. As that part of country, both as to fertility of soil and population, is not inferior to any, a profitable result might be anticipated from a mercantile establishment at that place. Gentlemen in that business, and wishing a situation, are invited to call and view the premises, and judge for themselves.
ELIZABETH M. PEARSON.
Mocksville, May 22, 1824. 709

House and Sign Painting, &c.

GEORGE W. GRIMES informs his friends and the public, that he still continues to execute all kinds of House, Sign, Coach, Windsor Chair, and Ornamental Painting, in a style of workmanship equal to any in the country. Gentlemen having work to do within 50 or 60 miles of Salisbury, can engage the subscriber's services on very short notice.
The subscriber takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to all those who have generously extended their favors to him; and by his faithfulness and industry, in future, hopes still to merit their friendship and patronage.
Salisbury, July 5, 1824. 14

N. B. The subscriber will keep on hand, for sale, all manner of paints and colors, prepared for the accommodation of those who may wish to do small jobs of painting, but who may not have the paints, or experience to prepare them.

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber has opened a House of Private Entertainment; where Travellers can be accommodated. He promises all who call on him, good treatment, with a plenty of the best eat and drink.
H. B. SATTERWHITE.
Wilkesborough, June 26th, 1824.

PRESIDENTIAL.

FROM THE BALTIMORE STAR.

To the Freemen of North-Carolina:

Many essays have been written by the partisans of the Congressional Caucus to depreciate the character of the Candidates for the Presidency who are named in opposition to their candidate. Finding that they are rebutted, and their slanderous efforts turning against themselves, they have now only one mode left of effecting their purpose. It is, by fomenting distrust and division amongst the citizens who are opposed to their views and their candidate.

These partisans represent, that the "People's Ticket" is composed of men unpledged to vote for any particular candidate, and that no dependence can be placed upon them as to whom they will vote for. As well might they say that no Member of Congress should be elected, because he is not beforehand pledged as to every measure he will support. You elect these Members from a knowledge of their principles, and a confidence that they will act according to your interests when particular measures are brought before them.

The "People's Ticket" has been formed by the spontaneous expression of the will of a large portion of the people throughout the state, by whom different persons have been nominated as Electors.

In the expression of public sentiment, two objects have been disclosed: 1st to effect the election of a man more agreeable to the public will than Wm H Crawford; and 2ndly, to destroy the usurpation of the People's Rights by the Members of Congress.

It is evident that the greatest number of the people have publicly expressed a preference for ANDREW JACKSON: Hence Electors have been nominated who preferred him as their first choice. This is a plain and simple fact. The "People's Ticket" may fairly be considered as a Jackson Ticket, if the indications and circumstances of the contest continue to present him before the people as likely to succeed. Here I will appeal to your candid view of the state of parties. From the different parts of the Union, public sentiment is so strongly expressed in his favor, that no other stands before him; and no other candidate has the least chance of obtaining a majority of the Electors; while Jackson has an evident chance of obtaining that majority: for, in various parts of the Union, he is fast rising in public support, and losing nothing where his success had been before considered certain. Thus, as matters now stand, the "People's Ticket" is a JACKSON TICKET.

But if a pledge were given by the Electors to vote only for Jackson, then, by the intrigues carried on in some states to effect the election of the caucus candidate, or the unexpected success of some other candidate opposed to the caucus nomination, all chance of the election of General Jackson should be destroyed, the vote of the Electors of this state would be lost: whereas, if we repose confidence in our Electors, and leave them free to act under such circumstances, we may obtain the second great object of our wishes, the destruction of the caucus usurpation.

It is under this view that the "People's Ticket" appears before the freemen of N. C. All the friends of JACKSON have every thing they can desire. All the enemies of the caucus system, who would prefer some other candidate, have all they can expect in this state. It would be impossible for an Adams or a Clay Ticket to succeed in North-Carolina against the caucus combination.

Fellow citizens, the leading caucus paper in the Union (the National Intelligencer) has, within a few days, freely admitted, that they have considered Mr. Crawford as a candidate for the Presidency ever since the election of Mr. Monroe. Look at this fact. It speaks a volume for your admonition. Mr. Crawford was put in nomination eight years ago by a party in a Congressional Caucus. Eight years have that party been plotting and scheming to render the voice of the people subservient to their views. The period of four years is nothing with these men. They are Monarchists, establishing dynasties, and lines of succession! If, in the infancy of this system, you see such a stride towards fixing a throne, what would a few more years enable them to effect? Are not all these men Members of Congress; the men who are to make laws and sanction appointments? And will they not, if they can secretly carry on their plans, regulate all their measures with a view to establish their partisans in the perpetual possession of power? Will they not, also, cast about and draw all the offices within their own grasp; and thus make self-interest the moving spring of the whole machinery? And where, then,

will be your voice? This is done under the name of Republican. The plea for Congressional Caucuses is the preservation of Republican unity! Republican unity, fellow-citizens, is the unity of all the citizens in support of their rights. All combinations of a few, is aristocracy! It is no matter by what name things are called. The nature of things gives the proper distinction. An aristocracy, usurping the privilege of directing your choice, is your enemy! The plan to perpetuate the power of nominating our presidents is a conspiracy. The formation of successions, by the force of Congressional combinations, from time to time, keeping together, by private understandings, the elements of those combinations, must end in Monarchy!!

Break down, fellow citizens, this hydra of despotism. Hurl it into immediate destruction! Let the Electors nominated to oppose caucus domination, have your firm and united support. Let not the intrigues, who have been trained and hatched in sophistry and cant, lead you from the great objects you have in view. Go for the ticket, attached to JACKSON as a first choice, but, at all events, bent on opposition to the caucus.

One of the stratagems on which the friends of the Caucus candidate have greatly relied for his election, is, to hold out a show of strength. To appear to be strong is, in their opinion, the most certain mode of becoming so. They believe that the people, like themselves, care little about principle, and that they are much more solicitous to be on the successful, than on the right, side. We may accordingly expect, as the period of the election approaches, that the most desperate efforts will be made, that lies gross and palpable will be propagated, in order to impose upon the people a belief that Mr. Crawford is strong.

Nat. Journal.

The following list of the candidates for the presidency and vice presidency since the administration of Washington, with the number of votes each obtained, will not be wholly uninteresting, particularly when on the eve of a presidential election:

President.	Vice-President.	
1796—Adams	71 T. Pinckney	59
Jefferson	61 A. Burr	30
1800—Jefferson	73 A. Burr	73
Adams	64 T. Pinckney	63
1804—Jefferson	162 G. Clinton	162
C. C. Pinckney	14 R. King	14
1808—Madison	122 G. Clinton	113
C. C. Pinckney	47 R. King	47
1812—Madison	128 E. Gerry	128
De Witt Clinton	89 Ingersoll	57
1816—Monroe	138 Tompkins	113
R. King	34 Opposition scattering	
1820—Monroe	231 Tompkins	218
Opposition	1 Opposition divided	

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board for Internal Improvements met in this city on Monday last, present D. Cameron, John D. Hawkins, Thomas Turner and John Owen, Esqrs. It appeared from the Reports of Mr. Fulton, that the work carrying on below Wilmington, will be completed in a few weeks, and if he can obtain the use of one of the River Steamboats so work the Roller, (which he has been prevented from doing since the last meeting owing to one of them being under repairs) it is expected the Ship Channel will be rendered sufficient for the passage of Sea-Vessels up to the town. The River between Wilmington and Fayetteville, has been already much improved, by the removal of logs and other obstructions, and every exertion will be made to complete the Work as soon as possible.

A Report was received from the Commissioners appointed to lay off the Hickory Nut Road, in Rutherford county, informing the Board, they had accomplished their work, and contracted for making the most difficult parts of the Road, which contracts are to be completed by April next.

The Stock having been fully subscribed for erecting a bridge over the Dan at Milton, and the services of Mr. Fulton being requested to lay of the Road, and assist in forming contracts for the work, he is directed by the Board to attend when required.

The Board has not yet made the Subscription, authorised by the act of last session, to the Roanoke Company, of \$25,000 the Directors having declined receiving the subscription with the condition annexed of locking down from the Basin at Weldon's. The question will be laid before the meeting of the Stockholders next month, and there decided whether the proposed subscription shall be accepted or not.

The Board adjourned on Tuesday to meet agreeably to the provisions of their charter, on the 2d Monday of November next.

Register.

LA FAYETTE.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29.

The man "whose glory it is to have been, and to be, equally an object of hatred to tyrants of all descriptions, and of love to every freeman and friend of freedom," made his entrance into our city yesterday in a manner that gave universal satisfaction and with circumstances of which it would be vain to attempt a full account and description. His progress from Trenton to our Mansion House Hotel was one splendid triumph, as remarkable for its moral as physical character. The road and the river swarmed with eager and affectionate spectators; it seemed as if the whole population of the country, from many miles back, on every side, had repaired to his route in their best attire and in the highest excitement of curiosity and veneration. He was received at Frankford, four miles from Philadelphia, on Monday evening, by a great assemblage, consisting principally of our citizens, and was comfortably lodged for the night at the Arsenal near that place, whose inhabitants expressed their sensibility in the most becoming and commendable deportment and language.

Between seven and eight o'clock yesterday morning, the General set out for this city, with an immense escort, and about ten o'clock, the cheers of the multitude who lined the turnpike, announced his approach to the turnpike, announced ground near the first gate. He entered the field under a salute of sixty guns, and at half past ten began, on foot, the review of the numerous body of troops, accompanied by Gov. Shulze and Maj. Gen. Cadwalader and their aids. They were forty minutes in passing from the right to the left of the division, which was drawn up in line, making a splendid appearance, and going through its exercises with admirable readiness and precision. George Washington Lafayette, the son of the General, himself an experienced and distinguished officer, remarked that it might be taken for a line of regulars. The spectacle of so many thousand citizen soldiers had in it every thing which it could possess of attraction and merit. I he number of persons assembled for the occasion beyond the first turnpike gate may be estimated at nearly thirty thousand. The civic procession was formed near the stone bridge, on the Frankford road, and there united with the military; and they entered the city, according to the directions which we have already published. The procession consumed about an hour and a quarter in passing the house in which we were, with a step by no means slow, in platoons from eight to sixteen in open order. Its length may have exceeded three miles. About a quarter before six o'clock the end of it reached the State House, where, from under the beautiful Arch opposite, the General, having alighted, walked to the Hall in which the National Independence was declared, and which had been sumptuously furnished as a saloon for his use. He was welcomed in it by the city authorities, and heard the address of the Mayor, which, together with his appropriate answer, we expect to lay before our readers either to-day or to-morrow. I hence he went to the lodgings prepared for him at the Washington Hall in Third street, where he dined with a party of about seventy.

The most dazzling and elaborate part of the gala and jubilee remains to be mentioned; we mean the general illumination, which began about a quarter past six in the evening, and was nearly complete by seven. No spectacle of the kind so varied, brilliant, and extensive, had ever been witnessed in this hemisphere. It drew in to the streets a large part of the population, male and female, whom the side pavements were insufficient to contain in Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, Second, Third, and Fourth, and who, as they poured themselves along, behaved towards each other like the most courteous guests in a drawing room.

Gen. Lafayette, after dining, paid visits in a private carriage to Mrs. Morris, the respected relic of Rob. Morris, to Mrs. Lewis, the relative of Washington, and to Gen. Cadwalader.

We are informed that the public committees have left Gen. Lafayette to dispose of his own time as he shall please. I heir object is to make him as comfortable as they can, and to this end it is requisite that he should be as free from restraint as possible.—Nat. Gaz.

Dancing.—The Chinese have odd ideas of this amusement. When Commodore Anson was at Canton, the officers of the Centurion had a ball upon some court holiday; while they were dancing, a Chinese, who very quietly surveyed the operation, said softly to one of the party, "Why don't you let your servants do this for you?"



PRESIDENTIAL. THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

The following are the candidates who will be voted for by the People of North-Carolina, on the second Thursday of November next, for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States:

John Giles, of Rowan county;
Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes do.
Peter Forney, of Lincoln do.
Robert Love, of Wake do.
Augustin H. Shepperd, of Stokes do.
John M. Morehead, of Guilford do.
James Mcbane, of Orange do.
Josiah Crutcher, of Wake do.
Walter F. Leake, of Richmond do.
William A. Blount, of Beaufort do.
Vine Allen, of Craven do.
William Martin, of Pasquotank do.
William Drew, of Halifax do.
William B. Lockhart, of Northampton do.
Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington do.

The following is the caucus ticket, formed by a nocturnal convocation at Raleigh, last winter, and pledged to vote for W. H. Crawford as President, and Albert Gallatin, for Vice President. We leave it to the people—an independent American people, jealous of their rights as freemen—to say which they will vote for: whether for the People's Ticket, one of their own choosing, or for the caucus ticket, formed by a combination of aspiring radicals?

Caucus Ticket.—John Paxton, Rutherford; Meshack Franklin, Surry; Robert Williamson, Lincoln; James Legrand, Montgomery; Abraham Phillips, Rockingham; Alex. Gray, Randolph; Benj. H. Hoge, Nathaniel Jones, Wake; John Hall, Warren; George Outlaw, sen. Bertie; Cha. E. Johnson, Chowan; Thos. W. Blackledge, Beaufort; John Owen, Bladen; William Blackledge, sen. Lenoir.

KENTUCKY AND NEW YORK.—SOLD!

In New York, the celebrated Mr. Van Buren has sold the People and their Rights to Mr. Crawford, the Caucus Chieftain in consideration of a Foreign embassy.

In Kentucky, the celebrated Mr. Henry Clay has sold the People and their Rights, together with all the prosperity and interest of the Western Country, to the same Caucus Candidate, on condition of being his Secretary of State, and next His Apartment to the Presidency.

In New York the People have been bound "neck and heels," and delivered up to the King of the Caucus—they are not allowed to vote, and have no opportunity to express their assent, to the Sale.—Kentucky is more degraded, therefore; for the People of that State have the glorious privilege of going to the ballot boxes, and recording their opinions;—but Mr. Clay says they will ratify his sale of them to the "Caucus King." We wait with impatience to see the result. Kentucky is now about to immortalize, or disgrace herself forever!—We think and hope that she will do the former—give up the vain attempts of forcing Mr. Clay on the nation, and rally upon the only WESTERN CANDIDATE who can succeed—Andrew Jackson.

A flag struck!—We perceive by the Albany Argus, that Judge Fisk is nominated by the Bucktails of Clinton county a candidate for the assembly, in place of Major FLAGG, chairman of the immortal nine, who has been put down in his own county and by his own party, notwithstanding his earnest protestations that "he was not opposed to the Electoral Bill." This evidence of the sentiments of the people, shows that their rights are not to be violated, or their will disregarded with impunity.

Mr. Noah has been re-instated, as editor of the National Advocate, from which he has been blown by the bursting of a political torpedo, not many weeks since. It all looks quiet again.

FROM THE GREENSBURG GAZETTE.

Not long since a horse, the property of Henry Lose, presented himself alone at the smith shop of Mr. John Albright, jun. distance about one mile and a half from the residence of his owner, and could not be driven away until he was shod. Repeated attempts had been previously made to shoe him, but without effect. This is an instance of sagacity that has, perhaps, been seldom surpassed by this noble animal.

The Scottish Duke of Buccleugh, now 18 years of age, having been several years at Eton College, is soon to enter at Oxford. On coming of age, he will succeed to two Dukedoms, those of Buccleugh and Queensbury, and the Earldom of Doncaster. It is also said, he is the direct descendant of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, and that he has also a just claim to that ancient title. The estate to which the Duke of Buccleugh succeeds, at the same time, is probably the largest landed property in the United Kingdom, being a rental of 100,000*l.* a year in Scotland, and (on the death of an old lady) a nearly equal amount in England.

INTELLIGENCE.

Ireland.—A massacre, which lately took place in the county of Fermanagh, originated in a riot with the Ribbonmen and Orangemen. To quell the riot, a magistrate called in the aid of a regiment of foot, some of whom were reported to have been killed; at length the Ribbonmen, accompanied by droves of men, women, and children, took shelter in the Catholic chapel at Timpo, when the magistrate gave orders to have the doors broken open, and every soul, in endeavoring to escape, was either shot or stabbed; the church was then pillaged, and afterwards set on fire.

Great apprehensions were entertained in London for the fate of the settlement at Cape Coast Castle. The arrival of the frigate Owen Glendower, had brought a confirmation of the intelligence that the king of the Ashantees was advancing with a formidable army, and well provided with money to purchase provisions for his troops.

Spain.—By an arrival at Boston, from Gibraltar, accounts are received that the firing at Tariffa continued on the 14th and 15th of August. A letter from Madrid of the 27th of July, after noticing the contradictory reports in circulation there, respecting the causes of the new insurrection, states as a certain fact, that Ferdinand had written a letter to General Digeon, in which he promised the speedy and severe punishment of the guilty. It was even said that the king had granted the French General the right to dispose of the Spanish troops. The French General had himself admitted himself of this right, by placing French troops in the posts formerly occupied by Spaniards in Madrid, and marched towards the frontier of Portugal.

THE GREEKS.

Files of the Gibraltar Chronicle have reached us to 25th July, says the N. York E. Post, in which we find an extract of a letter copied from Augsburg Gazette, dated Alexandria, May the 1st, stating that the Sublime Porte, had, at the request of the Viceroy of Egypt confined the pacification of Greece to that prince, who had agreed to pay the whole expense of the expedition. In consequence of this, steps, it is said, have been taken to accomplish the object by conferring unlimited powers on Ibrahim Pacha, who was to open the campaign by offering safety and protection to the inhabitants, if they return to their former vassalage; but "if they obstinately reject equitable propositions, they will be exterminated." Ten frigates had been sent by the Porte to assist in this humane business, to which the Viceroy had added 35 other vessels, which were to convey 33,000 to the Morea; two thirds of which have been trained after the European system. This letter is said to be official, and to have been sent to the Augsburg Gazette by the agent of Mehmet Ali residing at Trieste.

Whether this statement be true or false, it appears by letters from Smyrna, that the Turks under the Captain Pacha, true to their system of extermination, drenched themselves in blood at every place where they touched, on their arrival in the Dardanelles. To stimulate them to these acts of barbarity, the government is stated to have withheld from them their food and pay, calculating that they would thus enter more warmly into a contest where abundance of plunder was to be obtained, than if their hands were full. Accordingly on entering Melenia they put to the sword all the Christians above eight years of age, and acted these scenes of carnage in all the hamlets within a circuit of ten leagues. But this was light, continues the writer, "compared with Pergamos, where ten thousand Christians were brutally massacred in 33 hours."

These disgraceful and barbarous proceedings, it is added, produced an effect, which was naturally to be expected. After glutting himself with the blood of the inhabitants of Melenia and Pergamos and plundering their dwellings, the Capt. Pacha steered to the Thermaic Gulf to attack the Isle of Sciothos, where it appears the Greeks were expecting him. Being ignorant of their measures, he fired more than 7000 guns; and then landed a numerous corps. An action immediately took place, in which the patriots attacked the Turks with such fury, that the Pacha alone escaped in a gondola. On reaching his vessel, he sailed for Salonica, where he was represented to be in the greatest embarrassment, the contingents, which he sacrificed, being composed of Turks recruited in the environs of Cassandria, Naoussa, and Macedonia.

It is always a source of gratification to find, that notwithstanding the details of horrid cruelties committed by the Turks that so frequently reach us, they are accompanied by accounts of resistance and bravery on the parts of the Greeks, which afford grounds to hope that they will finally succeed in securing independence.

Greece.—The brig Lapwing, captain King, arrived here last evening, in 67 days from Smyrna. Captain King states, that the Island of Ipsara was taken by the Turks on the 4th of July, and that most of the Greeks were massacred; that some

made their escape, and those that were very young were made slaves of; that the Greeks, it was said, defended themselves to the last moment, and would not be taken alive; that it was reported on the 22d of July, that the Greek fleet had been at Ipsara and massacred about 700 Turks that were left in possession of the island, and took away all the cannon, and captured two brigs and a schooner. On the 24th it was reported that the Greeks had taken twenty-three of the Turkish gun boats. Captain King saw the Turkish fleet off Ipsara.

Captain King, also states that at the time he left Smyrna, every thing was in confusion, in consequence of the assembling of troops, for an attack on Samos, and that it was estimated that 30,000 Turkish troops had passed through Smyrna destined for that place; and that it was hazardous for a Christian to show himself in public. *Boston Courier, Oct. 1.*

Advices received in London on the 12th Aug. from Africa, state, that the Ashantee negroes, in great force, were advancing in the British settlement of Cape Coast Castle; and that the king of the tribe had brought with him one hundred thousand-ounces of bullion and gold dust, thinking that by paying readily for provisions, he could get a constant supply.

FROM THE EAST INDIES.

Captain Bowles, who left Bombay on the 8th of June, informs that affairs between the British and Burmese remained as the previous dates; the former waiting for the proper season to commence operations.

A steamboat is employed among the transports in the expedition against the Burmese.

The powder works at Pampamow blew up on the 5th of May, and thirty-six persons were killed.

The cholera morbus had made its appearance at Bombay; and the government had engaged twelve native practitioners, and stationed them to attend the sick. *Boston Palladium, Oct. 1.*

FROM ST. THOMAS.

Captain Wild, at New-York from St. Thomas, informs, says the Mercantile Advertiser, that the U. S. schr. Weasel, left there on the 29th of Aug. in pursuit of a piratical boat, which was reported to be cruising off Crab Island, Porto Rico, where the schr. Macdonough, of Philadelphia, was captured some time since. On approaching the place, the Weasel discovered the boat, but a sudden squall came on, and enabled the men to escape. The pirates ran the boat ashore, and escaped themselves. They were pursued about two miles on shore, but could not be found. A hut was found in the woods, supposed to belong to them, in which was a quantity of dry goods, gin, &c. These were taken possession of, the hut destroyed, and the boat brought to St. Thomas. The Weasel went on this service at the request of the Governor of St. Thomas.

Mexico.—It appears from Mexican papers of the 14th of August, that the legislatures of the different states had presented addresses of congratulation to the general government on the prompt execution of Iturbide, an event which is justly considered as a final blow to all the hopes of the enemies of liberty in that country. The utmost unanimity prevailed as to the excellence of constitutional liberty, and the detestation of the principles of the "holy alliance," whose sole object is "the degradation of the human species, that tyrants only may sway the universe." The nomination of Don Pablo Obregon, as ambassador to the United States, was confirmed by the supreme congress on the 4th of August. This body was occupied with the provisions of the new constitution, and other matters calculated to consolidate the independence and prosperity of the Mexican people. *N. Y. Evening Post Oct. 2.*

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans papers to the 7th ult. were received this morning by mail. The Mercantile Advertiser of the 6th ult. says,

"Within a few days past, several parts of the levee have sunk, and left considerable chasms filled with water. The Batture nearly opposite Wither's Steam Saw Mill, gave way on Friday last, and carried with it the Steam Boat United States which lay aground—vessel and machinery entirely lost. On the other side of the river, upon the plantation of Mr. Mossey the bank has given way to a considerable extent—and opposite the houses of Madam Castillon and Mr. Fortier, and many other places below the city, the bank has also given way. Although these occurrences may be considered misfortunes, yet they are not of recent date: They happen every year on some parts of the river; but with regard to that on Mr. Mossey's plantation, we believe, it has been caused by the new embankments on the Batture in the fauxbourg of St. Mary."

A large Wolf, which had been very troublesome in the neighbourhood of Messrs. Trapier and Green's plantations, in the vicinity of Georgetown, has lately been found dead in the woods.

SALISBURY.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1824.

The indulgence of the patrons of the Western Carolinian is respectfully solicited for any apparent neglect or omission, which its columns may indicate—severe indisposition of the editor must plead the apology.

An error occurred in the article in our last paper, relative to the volunteers from the regiment of cavalry, of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus counties. The regiment was on duty at Charlotte, not Concord, as we stated.

"The man of the woods" is informed, that his communication is inadmissible. The burden of his song, we feel assured, is wide from the point at which the apparent drift of the language would seem to lead the reader.

Mr. Mark Britain, of Burke county, has authorized us to say, that he declines standing as a candidate for an Elector of President and Vice-President, (for which office we were requested to, and did announce him a candidate, a few weeks since.) Col. Robert Love, the candidate on the People's Ticket, in that district, having declared, that if elected, he would vote for Gen. Jackson.

We are also pleased in being able to copy the following article from the Edenton Gazette, because it silences and puts to shame the efforts made by the caucus party, to divide and distract the people. It is but lately the caucusites hugged themselves and friends, and grinned with a convulsive satisfaction, at the prospect of disunion and division among the friends of the people's ticket, by Gen. Hallard and Mr. Hain's offering, and Mr. Blackledge's declining; but their rejoicing is already changed to sorrowing; and, one month hence, it will increase to "weeping and wailing."

We are authorized by Gen. KEDAR BALLARD to say, that being very unwilling to be the cause of disunion among the friends of the People's Ticket, he wishes his name withdrawn as a candidate for Elector: believing, that Dr. MARTIN will vote, if elected, agreeably to the wishes of a majority of the citizens of this district. *Edenton Gazette.*

Bite of a Spider.—A correspondent informs us that he was lately bitten on the neck, by a common sized spider, while lying in bed. The bite not being very severe, he did not apprehend any danger from it; but directly the bitten part began to inflame, and soon his whole system was affected by pains. He then became sensible that a remedy must immediately be applied; and the course he pursued, and which he recommends others to adopt, as effectual, in similar cases, is as follows: first, apply a drawing poultice to the poisoned part; after the poultice has been on a short time, take it off and bind in its place part of a roasted fowl, with roasted onions, both as warm as can be borne; then give as much spirits as the patient can bear, for the space of twelve hours. If the stomach of the patient is much inflamed, give a dose of salts.

Our correspondent observes, that, as the bite of a spider, is an active poison, it will be well for the public to be cautious of those insects; and, when bitten by them, take immediate measures for removing the poison from the system.

At a company muster of Capt. Worthington's company of militia, in Davidson county, on the 8th inst. a vote was taken to try the strength of the different Presidential candidates; the result was, that

Gen. Jackson received	35 votes
Mr. Crawford,	21
Mr. Adams,	1

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

To the lasting honor of the Legislature of North-Carolina, be it forever remembered, that, during the session of 1822, they abolished imprisonment for debt, in this state. This relic of pagan ignorance and tyranny, still however blots the statute books of several of the states in the Union. The following example of its rigor, does no credit to the state of Vermont, but is highly disgraceful to those who have imprisoned, for the space of twelve years, one of the bravest of our Revolutionary heroes—not for crime, but for DEBT.....for bills of cost!

The same grateful people that hail the veteran La Fayette as one of the bravest of those who combated for American liberty, will not, we trust, be backward in relieving the distress (now that it is generally known) of another officer of the Revolution, Gen. WILLIAM BARTON, of Providence, R. I.; who (it is said in an Eastern paper) "has been for twelve successive years past, imprisoned for heavy bills of costs in the town of Danville, in the State of Vermont."

"This revolutionary Hero," says a writer in the Hartford (Conn.) Times, "in the year 1777, at the risk of his reputation and life, planned and carried into effect the bold enterprise of capturing Maj. Gen. Prescott of the British army, whose head quarters at that time, were in Rhode Island. The chief object of this undertaking was to obtain a British officer of equal rank with the American Gen. Green, and ultimately with a view to effect the exchange of that valuable soldier who had been taken the preceding year. For this heroic act he was presented with a sword and received the thanks of Congress. But is this enough? How

many thousands would have been paid for the redemption of Green? Shall the venerable old patriot be suffered to linger out the remainder of his days, deprived of that liberty and those privileges, to obtain which, he performed so much, and risked his all? Forbid it our country! Forbid it LA FAYETTE! For, one word from thee to our national government in his behalf, would restore this hoary veteran to an anxious family—to the bosom of an affectionate wife who still, at the age of 73, resides at Providence, indulging a faint hope that she may yet, before death, see the face of that beloved husband, from whom she has now been separated for twelve long and tedious years."

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.

This judicatory of the Church of Christ, met, according to adjournment, at Statesville, in Iredell county, on Thursday, the 14th instant; and closed its sessions, on Saturday evening. On Saturday, the Education Society, composed of the Synod of North Carolina, and of which, the moderator, for the time being is, ex officio, President, held their annual meeting, and received the reports of the several Presbyteries, who compose branches of the Society. From these reports, it appears that the funds of the institution are becoming respectable; and much good to the cause of the Redeemer, is anticipated. In the afternoon, the Missionary Society of the State of North Carolina, convened; the Reverend John Robinson, one of the Vice-Presidents, took the chair. Owing to the absence of the Treasurer, and other officers, the last year were re-elected, except, that Doct. M'Pheeters was chosen Treasurer; the ordinary business of the Society was attended to, and several new members received.

The most important business, transacted by the Synod, was, the division of the Presbytery of Concord, into three Presbyteries; to be called, the Concord, Mecklenburg, and Bethel, Presbyteries. The first Thursday of December ensuing, was set apart, by the Synod, as a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer. This measure was adopted, from witnessing the righteous judgments of a Holy God, abroad, in our land. In some parts of our bounds, alarming and fatal diseases have prevailed, to an unusual extent; in many places, the means of subsistence have been almost cut off, by long continued and distressing drought; in others, the late violent and successive rains, have proved still more destructive; and, almost universally, wickedness abounds, and "the love of many waxeth cold;" at the same time, we are called upon, to unite our thanksgiving and praise, for many distinguished and unmerited blessings—that, in a part of our bounds, health and abundance have prevailed; that while blessed by the "former," they have not been materially injured, by the "latter rains;" and, that "a spirit of prayer and supplication" appears, still "to be poured out upon the people."

Agreeably to the uniform practice, on Sunday, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered. The action sermon was, according to established custom, preached by the Moderator of the Synod, Rev. Collin M'Iver, from Matthew 11th 28th; the venerable father in Israel, Doct. James M'Fee, introduced the communion service, and, truly spoke, "as a dying man, to dying men." The number of communicants was great.—The scene was solemn and impressive. The discourse of people assembled on the occasion, was impressive. The most perfect order, and decorum were observed; and, although the weather was unpleasant, and the services necessarily lengthy, yet few retired, until the congregation was dismissed.

In the afternoon, the Missionary sermon was preached, by the Rev. Mr. Robinson, and a collection, amounting to nearly thirty dollars, was taken up. Of the sermon delivered on this occasion, but one sentiment seemed to prevail—that, it was the most impressive and eloquent, the occasion had produced.

During the free conversation, on the state of religion, within our bounds, no subject appeared to excite so much interest, as Sunday schools. In all instances, they seem to have been greatly blessed. This appears to have been the case, throughout the religious world. On this subject, Christians of all denominations appear to unite. In England, on the Continent, and in our own Country, the peculiar blessings of Almighty God, have attended them. All our religious journals teem with the most interesting and animating accounts of the blessed effects of Sabbath schools. Several instances were mentioned, during this free conversation, of neatness, industry, temperance, good order, and competence, succeeding in certain families of the poorer class, to rags, idleness, intemperance, discord, and want. All our periodical religious journals, furnish us, weekly, with details of the same nature. It is in contemplation to establish, a "Sabbath school union society," in this county, to be made auxiliary, to the "American Sabbath school union," at Philadelphia. These schools are not designed, for the poor alone; but, for

children of every grade; nor, is their education confined, to spelling, reading, &c. but, a primary object is, to make them nurseries of morality and religion; especially, to make the pupils, familiarly acquainted with the holy Scriptures. Such being the case, it is believed, all will unite in a measure, which, perhaps, more than any other has been owned, and blessed, by the great head of the Church.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
To the Hon. Lewis Williams:
September 30th, 1824.

Dear Sir: Before I abandon you as a reprobate, permit me to address you a few lines, containing further remarks on the difference between us, on public concerns of the most important nature; you state in your letter to me of the 22nd of June, 1824, "I have often congratulated myself that I could number you among my first and firmest friends in the District." I can assure you, sir, nothing but what I believe to be a wilful perversion of the representative trust reposed in you, can produce any change in me, my public interest in you is the same as the interest of every other constituent in the district. If the view I take at present of your policy be correct, you must acknowledge your conduct as a Representative, at least, inconsistent if not reprehensible. In your letter to me of June, 1815, in reply to my letter of the 23d same month, you stated "no one more heartily concurs in your conviction of the beneficial effects of party spirit, than I do;" you then shew at some length, the effects it has produced on former Republics; you then set which you are to be governed as a representative, should you be elected. Before I proceed further, I will observe to you the rule I have long adopted, to regulate me in my suffrage to a representative, which I think you before knew. That, should I give my suffrage to any man, even to my nearest and dearest friend, to be my representative, and should he abuse that representative trust by assuming prerogatives not delegated, by aiding the passage of any law, resolution, or any other act which will, either directly or indirectly change, or alter the privileges of any portion of the citizens of the state, or of the United States, from their proper constitutional direction, will never after receive my suffrage to fill the same place of trust.

Sir, I now proceed to show you inconsistent with principles you professed at your outset. In your letter to me 28th May, 1816, you state "It is well known to most of my friends that I have been always opposed to caucuses. When in Raleigh at the legislature, I resisted them with all my strength; I have uniformly opposed the caucuses at Washington." Now, sir, please reconcile those declarations with the declarations made by you publicly, at captain Howard's muster ground, on the 27th of July, 1824; "Representatives in Congress have as good right to meet together, to consult who should be the most proper person to recommend to the people for President, as the members of the Bible Society, Agricultural Society, or any other society, had to discuss any measure to be adopted by them," and that "what was now called caucuses, was formerly called meetings of the representatives; and that the name of caucus was first given to such meetings by John Q. Adams, resembling other high toned expressions of his." Next, I will notice some passages in your circular of April 17th, 1824, which I did not see, until after my letters to you of June last, and was surprised to see the change that had taken place in your principles, confirmed by such evidence. The sophistry contained in that part of your circular which treats on the subject of the new tariff, exceeds, if possible, the reasonings set forth by you at Capt. Howard's muster-ground, as afore stated; you have arrayed that part of your address in false colors to persuade the people of the south, that their brethren of the north and west, are combined against their interests in the passage of such a law; when the fact is, the passage of the tariff law, in 1816, was a regular substitute to the former mode of taxing imports, and the law passed at last session of Congress, is nothing more than a further modification or extension of the same principle, which has existed eight years, without any reasonable objection. You have stated in a former circular, that you "would tax imports to the utmost farthing, for revenue;" and what more reasonable, when revenue derived from other sources are diminishing; it should be increased from imports; and that the advocates of such law, intend exclusion, excise, or still tax, &c. are too chimerical to deserve notice. Such taxation would operate as much to the disadvantage of northern, or western citizens, as it would to the southern. The American people should live like brothers, every one regarding and promoting the true interest of the whole community, to do as they would be done by, being placed in the same situation and circumstances, which others are necessarily placed in; and any publications which have a tendency to excite sectional prejudice, should be carefully avoided; and false alarms given by men placed in public confidence, to

one professional part of the community, that another part of the community whose occupations are different, are endeavoring to do them an injury, is truly reprehensible; and to say or write any thing about the prostration of any of the just interests of any part of the community, under the protection of the free and peaceful government of the United States, better becomes a starved European mechanic in his own country, than the moderate representative of the citizens of the 13th Congressional district of the state of North-Carolina, in the Congress of the United States: I will not notice the electioneering paragraph of your circular; you extol the qualifications of Mr. Crawford, as the only suitable man for the next president, in a most supereminent degree, without noticing the qualifications of any other candidate; had you acted as an honest representative, believing that the citizens of your district needed information from you on this subject, as their public servant, you would have given them impartial information, who were all the candidates for the presidency, and what were all their just claims or qualifications to such office. If Mr. Crawford be "unsuspecting," of course a modest man, his sensibility would be much hurt, did he only know what his professed friends (not the people, but the servants of the people) are doing for him, he would, at least, blush to see his good qualities hawked up and down from muster-ground to muster-ground, like a bag of chesnuts or toys for children. Those who profess to know something about Mr. Crawford's political experience, will tell you that his pretensions to the presidency eight years ago were something like assuming; but let the qualifications of Mr. Crawford be what they would at that time, or at this time, his caucus pedlars by their officiousness, have done him no service and themselves no credit, in the estimation of the public. Therefore, should not all representatives of the people, who cannot be satisfied with doing their duty as delegates, by confining themselves within their constitutional limits, be dismissed as dangerous to the liberty of the people; the institutions of our government are so wisely framed that the people possess and exercise all power, and it is as much out of the province of a representative of the people to assume any power not delegated, as it is for the president of the United States to assume the government of a foreign nation. Respectfully,
A CONSTITUENT.

P. S. As you have not taken any notice to the interrogatories on the same subject, by me to you in my last letters, in your reply to them, I deem it necessary to make this communication public, as to that tribunal you will certainly appeal for justification of your conduct, if you have acted upright as a representative. A C.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
To the freemen of the counties of Wilkes, Iredell, Surry, and Ashe.

On Thursday, the 11th day of November next, you will be required to give your vote for a President of the United States, a much more important office than either a Representative in Congress, or member of our General Assembly. Let me as a friend beg of you not to neglect or disregard this great duty which you owe to your country, to yourselves, and to your children. The candidates for the office of President, are Gen. Jackson, of Tennessee, Mr. John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts, Mr. William H. Crawford, of Georgia, and Mr. Henry Clay, of Kentucky. I am well acquainted with all of them, and I should do a violence to my own feelings and opinions, if I were to join in the common clamour and abuse daily heaped upon some, or all of them; much of which, I believe to be unjust. We have reason to rejoice, my friends, that the United States have not yet been degraded so far as to have a dishonorable man offered to you, for this high and important station. It has been asserted, that the electors on the people's ticket, were nominated by a few individuals, who met at Raleigh last winter. Many of you, my friends and neighbors, know that this is not true, as respects myself. I have been several times chosen as an Elector, to vote for President of the United States, both in the Salisbury and the Wilkes Districts. As an elector, I have voted for Mr. Jefferson, and for Mr. Madison; and having faithfully fulfilled your wishes on those occasions, it was natural for the friends of the country, to look to me as one who they might again trust with the exercise of this duty. Long before my name was placed upon the people's ticket, I had many applications by letters and otherwise, from people in this electoral district, requesting me to become a candidate. Although all the people of the state are interested in the election of a President, and most of them will vote upon this question; this address is made to the people of this electoral district, from a belief that my neighbors who know me, will be the best judges of my motives, and the course I intend to pursue. It cannot be expected in this short address, that I should enter into all the arguments that have been used for, and against the different candidates for President.

I am a plain man, and will endeavor in plain words to give you some few of the many reasons why I prefer Gen. Jackson for President of the United States. After allowing a great share of merit to all the other candidates, I am convinced that Gen. Jackson has done more for the peace, safety and glory of his country, than either of the others. He has faithfully and honorably discharged the duties required of him, in all the high stations to which he has been called. Whenever and wherever his services were needed during the last war, he has promptly obeyed his country's call, under every discouraging circumstance. He has encountered dangers and distresses, which would have appalled the stoutest heart; and under all these difficulties he has fulfilled the wishes and demands of the government. I ask you, my friends and neighbors, has he not always completely satisfied your expectations? When his battles and victories were over, he has thrown himself into the arms of his countrymen, as a peaceable citizen, willing that they, and the laws of his country should decide upon his conduct. Can you believe for a moment, that such a man would be dangerous as President? Those who object to him as a military man, might have made the same objections to Gen. Washington; and I have heard some of our public men in their speeches to the people, declare, that in case of war, they would prefer and recommend Gen. Jackson to command the army, before any man now living, but they would not trust him as President of the United States. Does not this plainly shew that their objections are groundless? They would give him the command of a large army in time of war, turbulence, and danger; and are afraid to confide in him in time of profound peace and tranquillity, when we have no army. As for myself, as I said before, I should do a violence to my conscience and to my understanding, if I was to credit all the charges circulated against Mr. Clay, Mr. Crawford and Mr. Adams. They are all eminent and distinguished men, who have served our country in high and responsible stations; and depend upon it, my friends, it is not your interest or for the honor of the nation, that they are traduced by the slander of their enemies. All I ask of you, is the same indulgent forbearance towards Gen. Jackson—He is truly the people's candidate—He is the people's friend—He has been brought forward by the people; and I trust you will attend the Election and vote independently for the people's ticket.

I have known Gen. Jackson thirty-nine years, and none of you are strangers to his reputation. I am willing to trust him in the highest office the people can bestow. Yours, fellow citizens.
M. STOKES, of Wilkes.
October 15th, 1824.

Revival of Religion.—We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter from a Minister of the Gospel, belonging to the Baptist persuasion, dated in Bertie County, (N. C.) on the 10th inst.
"Since I saw you I have travelled and preached much, and some days baptised 20 a day. The revival of Religion in this County is much greater than any we ever witnessed. Nearly 500 have been baptised this year; some days 44 in a day and some months more than a hundred in the County. Among the number are several Professional gentlemen, and others in elevated situations in life; indeed, all classes and ages are enlisting under the banner of the King of Saints."
Norfolk Beacon.

The Rice Harvest.—As we anticipated, (says the Georgetown S. C. Gazette of the 17th inst.) the crops have sustained immense damage from the late high winds. Some of the planters estimate their loss at one fourth.

Baron Rothschild has distributed 12,000 francs among the poor in Paris, on the occasion of his marriage.

MARKETS.
FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Oct. 7.
Cotton, 12; flour, fine, 34 to 44; superfine, 4 to 4 1/2; wheat, new 75 a 80 cts.; whiskey, 32 1/2 a 35; peach brandy, 50 a 55; apple do. 45 to 50; corn, 45 to 50; bacon, 1 1/4; salt, Turkeys Island, 80 a 90 per bushel; molasses, 27 a 29; sugar, muscovado, 10 a 11 1/2; coffee, prime, green, 25 to 27; 2d and 3d quality, 20 a 22; tea, hyson, 51 a 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 75 a 80 cts; tallow, 6 a 7; beeswax, 31 a 32; rice 34 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 4 1/2 to 5 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3 a 3 1/2; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Oct. 4.
Cotton, S. Island, 23 to 26, stained do. 14 to 15; Maine do. 23; Santee, 22 to 23; short staple, 12 1/2 a 14 Whiskey 30 a 32 cts.; Bacon, 8 cts.; Hams, 10 a 11; Lard, 13; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch) 24 a 25; Coffee, Prime Green, 18 a 19 Inf. to good, 15 a 17. North-Carolina Bank Bills, 3 a 4 per cent. dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 3 a 3 1/2 per cent. dis.; Cape Fear and Newbern, 3 1/2 a 4 per cent. dis.
Cottons.—It is calculated that there are between three and four hundred sales of Sea-Island cottons still on hand, but nothing is doing in them. A few bales of Maine and Santee Cottons, of the new crop, have been sold at 20 and 21 cts. New Uplands come in but slowly; a sale of 40 bales of prime quality, of this description, was made this week at 13 1/2 cts, for the French market.

By SATURDAY'S MAIL.
Augustin H. Shepherd, Esq. of Stokes county, a candidate for an Elector of President and Vice President, on the People's Ticket, has authorized us to say, that he will, if elected, vote for Gen. Jackson, as President, and John C. Calhoun, as Vice President; and the reports which have been disseminated of the amalgamating views of the candidates on the People's Ticket, are without a shadow of foundation—at least, as far as his knowledge of the principles upon which that ticket was formed, extends.

Charleston.—The board of health of this city report two new cases of yellow fever, on the 2d of October. The board report five deaths by yellow fever, on the 2d, two on the 3d, and three on the 4th.

To the people of North-Carolina:
At the request of many friends, I have been placed on the People's Ticket for Elector to vote for President and Vice President of the United States. I am grateful for this mark of continued confidence, and, if elected, shall give my vote for Gen. ANDREW JACKSON as President of the United States.
M. STOKES, of Wilkes.
Wilkesborough, Sept. 17th, 1824.

We are authorized to state, that Augustin H. Shepherd, Esq. of Stokes, and John M. Morhead, Esq. of Guilford, two other candidates on the People's Ticket, have also declared that, if elected, they will vote for Gen. JACKSON. These gentlemen believe, that, in making this declaration, they are fulfilling the design of the People's Ticket. They say they are urged to it, not only by their own sense of propriety, but by the united call of the friends both of Jackson and Adams, in their districts; that the friends of the latter are anxious for it, as the surest means of consolidating the two interests against the Caucus Ticket; and they say it is now apparent, that, although Adams' friends in this state are numerous, those of Jackson are much more so, and that the General is, therefore, the most prominent anti-caucus candidate in this state, and is entitled to the united support of all the friends of the People's Ticket, according to the principles on which that ticket was formed.
Raleigh Star.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.
GOOD NEWS FROM THE GREEKS.

By the Canada, the editors of the New York American have their files of London papers to and of the 30th ult. and those from Liverpool of the 1st Sept. with their usual supply of prices current, periodicals, &c. The most joyful intelligence imparted by this arrival, is, that of the partial destruction by the Greeks of the Turkish fleet, after the barbarous desolation of Ipsara—and the repossession of that island itself by the Greeks. From a comparison of dates, we see no reason to doubt that this cheering news, given under the Amsterdam head, is correct.

The efforts at Tarrifa of the oppressed and proscribed Spaniards, have been crushed by the united French and Spanish forces—the fate of those engaged in this revolt, who are taken alive, cannot be doubtful. The flame, however, can only be smothered and not extinguished; and the blood now shed will but quicken its fury when it bursts forth.

Letters from Constantinople of the 26th ult. announce the arrival there of accounts from the Captain Pacha, off Mitylene, where he was preparing an attack upon Samos. They add, however, that the Ipsariots who had fled from the island returned after the departure of the Turkish fleet, and put the Turks to the sword. According to these reports the Pacha of Egypt was preparing to attack Spezzia and Hydra.
Balt. Patriot.

Sale.
ON Monday and Tuesday, the 13th and 14th days of December next, will be sold at the plantation of William C. Love, seven miles east from Salisbury, on the Yadkin river, whereon Smith Blair dec'd. died...between
50 and 60,000 pounds of Seed Cotton;
4 or 5,000 bushels of Corn;
6 or 7,000 pounds of prime corned Pork;
the stock of Hogs, which is equal, if not superior, to any in the county; Horses, Cattle, Wagons, and sundry other property belonging to the estate of Smith Blair, dec'd...at a credit of twelve months; bonds and approved security will be required from the purchasers.
All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them; and those indebted to the estate, are hereby requested to make payment, as the executors are determined to settle the estate at as early a period as practicable.
JAMES SMITH, Executor.
EZRA ALLEMONG, Executor.
Salisbury, N. C. Oct. 13, 1824. 9:36

Cotton Ginning.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the merchants of the town of Salisbury, and the citizen farmers of his neighborhood, that he has just finished a large building, 32 by 52, for Ginning of Cotton, to run by water; and that he is also well fixed for packing cotton, in the neatest manner, for market. He assures his friends, who may favor him with their custom, that he will have their cotton packed and put up in the neatest manner, and in the shortest time possible, and on the lowest terms at which it is done by others. He also assures those who send cotton to his gin, that it will be kept separate from others, so that they will be sure to get the same cotton they send. He has located and built this establishment, at his Mill Plantation, two miles from Salisbury.
JA: FISHER.
October 18, 1824. 23

Doct. J. M. Slaughter,
H. HAVING settled himself in Concord, N. C. offers his services to the inhabitants of the Town and its vicinity, in the various branches of his profession. He may be found at his shop, one door north of the Post-Office, except when absent on professional business.
Oct. 4, 1824. 26

Morganton Bible Society.
THE second anniversary of this society, will be held at the Church in Morganton, on Tuesday, Oct. 26th. This being one of the days appointed for holding the county court, it is hoped that many will find it convenient to attend. The clergymen of every denomination, are invited to be present, and aid the cause of the institution by their prayers and exhortations. Subscribers and managers are requested to settle their accounts with the Treasurer, on or before that day, as a large amount is now due to the parent society.
C. EDDY, Secretary.

Fresh Goods.
THE subscribers are receiving, and opening, at their STORE in Concord, direct from Philadelphia and New-York, a large and general assortment of
All kinds of Goods:
and have made arrangements to receive from said places, monthly, any further supply that may be necessary—selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable them to sell very low. Their customers, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.
MURPHY & BROWN.
Concord, Sept. 1824. 148
Country Produce, of all kinds, received in exchange for Goods.

Latest Fall Fashions.
THE subscribers have just received, from Mr. Charles C. Watson, of Philadelphia, the latest fashions of that city; and they avail themselves of the earliest opportunity of informing their customers, and all others who wish fashionable clothes made, that they are well prepared, as usual, to execute all orders in their line of business, in a style of workmanship which, they believe, will bear a comparison with any in the state. Orders from a distance will be punctually executed, and garments forwarded to any part of the country that may be required.
CANON & TEMPLETON.
Salisbury, Oct. 9, 1824. 27

Notice.
THERE will be sold, at the late residence of Jacob Albright, dec'd. ten miles south-west of Salisbury, on the 19th of October next, all the personal property belonging to the estate of the deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep; a Waggon and Geers; Wheat, Corn, Oats and Hay; Household and Kitchen Furniture, and sundry other articles. Terms made known on the day of sale. Due attendance by us,
JOHN ALBRIGHT, Adm'r.
JACOB ALBRIGHT, 6:27
Salisbury, Sept. 3, 1824.

A Tanner, wanted.
ONE of sober, industrious habits, who can come well recommended, will meet with encouragement from the subscribers.
Apply soon. THOMPSON & HUNT.
Concord, Cabarrus county, 27
N. C. Oct. 4, 1824.

House of Entertainment.
LEROY SECRIST informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a House of Entertainment in Lancaster District, South-Carolina, on the main road leading from Charlotte to Lancasterville, Camden, &c. about 21 miles from Charlotte, and nineteen from Lancasterville. Travellers on this road, are respectfully invited to call on the subscriber, where they may be assured of finding, at moderate prices, comfortable fare for themselves, good stables, and feed plenty for their horses.
Sept. 27, 1824. 3:29 LEROY SECRIST.

Public Sale.
ON Tuesday, the 16th of November, (it being the week of Rowan county court) will commence the sale of the personal property of the late Charles Biles, deceased, at his late dwelling in the town of Salisbury; among which are the following articles:
Three new Gigs, completely finished;
A great variety of materials, in that line of business;
Also, the tools belonging to the shop, and necessary for carrying on the Gig-making;
A great variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, among which are a number of first rate Beds with entirely new Bedding; and numerous other articles, too tedious to mention.
At the same time and place, will be hired out for the term of one year, the negroes belonging to said estate; among them is a very valuable Blacksmith.
At the same time, will be rented, for 1 year, two Houses and Lots in the town of Salisbury; one of them is the late dwelling of the deceased, to which is attached a Gig-maker's shop, well calculated for that or any other branch of mechanical business.
Conditions of sale, hire, and rent, will be made known on the days of sale.
SAML. LEMLY, Adm'r.
ALAN BOYD, 5:31
Salisbury, Oct. 5, 1824.

Taken Up,
AND committed to jail in Salisbury, Rowan county, N. C. a negro man, who says his name is Ben; he is about 24 years of age, dark complexion, five feet and about five inches high, with a scar under his right ear occasioned by the cut of a knife, and speaks very quick and distinct when spoken to. The owner is notified to come forward and prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
SAML. JONES, Jailor.
Oct. 8, 1824. 5:29

To Journeymen Tailors.
I WISH to employ a Journeyman Tailor, immediately; good wages and steady employment will be given.
JACOB RHELIN.
Lexington, N. C. Oct. 1, 1824. 3:28

The Militia Laws,
REVISED and published this year, under the direction of the Adjutant General, and comprising all the laws passed by the General Assembly relative to the militia, up to this date, for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian.

THE MUSE.

FROM THE NEW-YORK SPY.—1806.

ON GOING TO CHURCH.

Some go to church just for a walk;
Some go there to laugh and talk;
Some go there for speculation;
Some go there for observation;
Some go there to meet a lover;
Some the impulse oft discover;
Some go there to meet a friend;
Some go there the time to spend;
Some go to learn the parson's name,
Some go there to wound his fame;
Some go there to lose and nod,
But few go there to worship God.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROFESSOR EVERETT'S ORATION.

The following is a short extract from the Oration delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University, in Massachusetts, at which Gen. La Fayette was present.

"Yes, my friends, such is the exhortation which calls on us to exert our powers, to employ our time, and consecrate our labors in the cause of our native land. When we engage in that solemn study, the history of our race, when we survey the progress of man, from his cradle in the East to these last limits of his wandering; when we behold him forever flying westward from civil and religious thralldom, bearing his household gods over mountains and seas, seeking rest and finding none, but still pursuing the flying bow of promise, to the glittering hills which it spans in Hesperian climes, we cannot but exclaim with Bishop Berkeley, the generous prelate of England, who bestowed his benefactions, as well as blessings, on our country,

Westward the Star of Empire takes its way:

The four first acts already past,
The fifth shall close the drama with the day;
Time's noblest offspring is the last.

"In that high romance, if romance it be, in which the great minds of antiquity sketched the fortunes of the ages to come, they pictured to themselves a favored region beyond the ocean, a land of equal laws and happy men. The primitive poets beheld it in the islands of the blest; the Doric bards surveyed it in the Hyperborean regions; the sage of the academy placed it in the lost Atlantis; and even the sterner spirit of Seneca could discern a fairer abode of humanity, in distant regions then unknown. We look back upon these uninspired predictions, and almost recoil from the obligations they imply. By us must these fair visions be realized, by us must be fulfilled these high auspices, which burst in trying-hours from the longing hearts of the champions of truth. There are no more continents or worlds to be revealed; Atlantis hath arisen from the ocean, the farthest Thule is reached, there are no more retreats beyond the sea, no more discoveries, no more hopes. Here then a mighty work is to be fulfilled, or never, by the race of mortals. The man, who looks with tenderness on the sufferings of good men in other times; the descendant of the pilgrims, who cherishes the memory of his fathers; the patriot, who feels an honest glory at the majesty of the system of which he is a member; the scholar, who beholds with respect the long sealed book of unprejudiced truth expanded to all to read; these are they, by whom these auspices are to be accomplished. Yes, brethren, it is by the intellect of the country, that the mighty mass is to be inspired; that its parts are to communicate and sympathize, its bright progress to be adorned with becoming refinements, its strong sense uttered, its character reflected, its feelings interpreted to its own children, to other regions, and to after ages.

"Meantime the years are passing away and gathering importance in their course. With the present year will be completed the half century from that most important era in human history, the commencement of our revolutionary war. The jubilee of our national existence is at hand. The space of time, that has elapsed from that momentous date, has laid down in the dust, which the blood of many of them has already hallowed, most of the great men to whom, under Providence, we owe our national existence and privileges. A few still survive among us, to reap the rich fruits of their labors and sufferings; and ONE has yielded himself to the united voice of a people, and returned in his age to receive the gratitude of the nation, to whom he devoted his youth. It is recorded on the pages of American history, that when this friend of our country applied to our commissioners at Paris, in 1776, for a passage in the first ship

they should despatch to America, they were obliged to answer him, (so low and abject was then our dear native land,) that they had not the means nor the credit sufficient for providing a single vessel in all the ports of France. Then exclaimed the youthful hero, "I will provide my own;" and it is a literal fact, that when all America was too poor to offer him so much as a passage to her shores, he left, in his tender youth, the bosom of home, of happiness, of wealth, of rank, to plunge in the dust and blood of our inauspicious struggle.

"Welcome, friend of our fathers, to our shores! Happy are our eyes that behold those venerable features. Enjoy a triumph such as never conqueror or monarch enjoyed, the assurance that throughout America, there is not a bosom, which does not beat with joy and gratitude at the sound of your name. You have already met and saluted, or will soon meet, the few that remain of the ardent patriots, prudent counsellors, and brave warriors with whom you were associated in achieving our liberty. But you have looked round in vain for the faces of many, who would have lived years of pleasure on a day like this, with their old companion in arms and brother in peril. Lincoln, and Green, and Knox, and Hamilton, are gone; the heroes of Saratoga and York Town have fallen, before the only foe they could not meet. Above all, the first of heroes and of men, the friend of your youth, the more than friend of his country, rests in the bosom of the soil he redeemed. On the banks of his Potomac, he lies in glory and in peace. You will revisit the hospitable shades of Mount Vernon, but him whom you venerated as we did, you will not meet at its door. His voice of consolation, which reached you in the Austrian dungeons, cannot now break its silence, to bid you welcome, in his name. Welcome, thrice welcome, to our shores; and whithersoever throughout the limits of the continent your course shall take you, the ear that hears you shall bless you, the eye that sees you shall bear witness to you, and every tongue exclaim with heartfelt joy, welcome, welcome La Fayette.

FROM THE RICHMOND COMPASS.

What a melancholly spectacle is it to the aged and infirm parent, to see his son sink beneath one of the most cruel vices that has ever yet entered the human family. The situation of the parent is full of uncertainties and trials. His children may be either a curse or a blessing—the disgrace or the ornament of his declining years. A father, blessed with a virtuous son, may lay his head in peace upon his pillow, and may even part from the world with the consolatory idea that he leaves a son worthy of himself. Reverse the tablet, and you may have the picture of a parent, whose bosom is distracted by the sight of a son gradually falling into the arms of dissipation, debasing his manners by those of the low company into which he enters, wasting his talents in the greatest debauchery, and throwing away his precious time in idleness and drunkenness. Cast your eyes around you, and see how many promising young men there are, who entered life with high hopes beaming on their brow, cheered by the smiles of their family and their friends, adorned with excellent educations, and capable of rising rapidly to distinction and fortune—yet, from some low association which they may have formed, some slight degree of indulgence into which they have originally fallen, perhaps for want of fortitude to encounter their first disappointment or misfortune, hurried on to a habit of intoxication, and ending their career in ruin and disgrace.

Believe me, the paths of vice are easily trod. Unless the foot be firm, they are too slippery to be trusted. You may easily acquire the habit of drinking. Some drink because they have nothing else to do—and idleness is the root of most evils. Some drink because they have an agreeable friend; and in good fellowship they do not like to refuse the cup which he holds out. But, take my word for it, that by whatever motive you are impelled to woe the mantling bowl, it requires a might which few men possess, to wean themselves from it, and to break the spell once fastened upon them.

FROM THE IRENA (N. Y.) JOURNAL.

Economy.—Men are very ready to join in the complaints of "hard times;" but, after all, there are some

advantages resulting from this state of things which it might be well to consider. It affords subjects of conversation and reflection—sets our wits at work to devise—calls our energies into action—and furnishes excuses for many things that we do, and some that we neglect to do.

An old customer of ours accosted us the other day with, "Well, Mr. Printer, the times are so hard, I believe I shall stop the papers. No cash stirring—grain goes for nothing—must"—(pulling out his tobacco-box, and taking a comfortable quid) "lop off superfluities." "Superfluities?" (replied we)—"break your rum-bottle, and throw away your tobacco-box!" "What! (retorted he with some spirit)—"Hope I can afford myself a glass of bitters occasionally, and a quid of tobacco yet, and always shall." "So then, you are not willing to dispense with these indulgencies, be the times ever so hard; but would make yourself ignorant for fear of poverty, and deprive your family of a cheap source of amusement and instruction, that they may appear, in the view of their neighbors, vicious and debased, which is worse than being impoverished! Such economy, friend, might answer for slaves, but won't do for freemen." "Well, well, there's some truth in that—here's fifty cents; I must take the papers, but can't throw away my tobacco!"

FROM THE SUNDAY SCHOOL VISITANT.

Col. Ethan Allen was a bold officer in the American revolution. He could face the enemies of his country with the most undaunted bravery, and in the field of battle, he never shrunk from danger. But he was an opposer to christianity, and gloried in the character of an infidel. His wife, however, was a pious woman, and taught her children in the ways of piety, while he told them it was a delusion. But there was an hour coming when Col. Allen's confidence in his own sentiments would be closely tried. A beloved daughter was taken sick. He received a message that she was dying. He hastened to her bed-side, anxious to hear her dying words. "Father," said she, "I am about to die: shall I believe in the principles which you have taught me, or shall I believe what my mother has taught me?" This was an affecting scene. The intrepid Colonel became extremely agitated; his chin quivered; his whole frame shook; and after waiting a few moments, he replied, "Believe what your mother has taught you."

An English paper mentions, that a person had obtained a patent for an engine or machine, for making the following articles from one piece of leather, without any seam or sewing whatever; that is to say, all kinds of shoes and slippers, gloves, caps and hats, cartouch boxes, scabbards and sheaths for swords, bayonets and knives.

We have heard of a Yankee patent machine that beats this all to naught. This machine (as the story goes) would, when properly wound up and set in motion, chase a hog over a ten acre lot, catch him, yoke him, and ring him, with the utmost precision and the greatest alacrity.

The vulture and kite are natural enemies of the snake, and of which they are well aware, for in moving about they keep close to banks or in thick grass; but the peacock is very useful in gardens in destroying the small kind of snakes, which they do with great skill and success, and to my certain knowledge are kept in some gentlemen's for the express purpose. Nor is the stately adjutant (a species of large crane upwards of three feet in height,) that with as much pride as a new made sergeant struts about the pavement of Fort William, a less deadly foe to the serpent, nor is he very choice whether the snake is large or small. His capacious stomach and powers of digestion are such, that he stands in no danger of being incommoded or disordered by swallowing anything. I pledge my honour that I have seen one of these birds, in front of the windows of my quarters in Fort William, (at the time I was at the college of Calcutta for the purpose of acquiring the Persian language) standing upon the pavement watching for something to be thrown to him, and who actually swallowed two large ribs of beef: one rib perfect and whole was thrown to the bird, which he caught and swallowed instantly; and the remaining one, with near two pounds of meat attached to the bone, was thrown, which he pecked at a little and likewise swallowed. He then drew one of his legs up under him, stood on the other, and took a comfortable nap for at least an hour.—Seely's Narrative.

Convention of St. Petersburg.

Sept. 18, 1824.

THE board under this Convention, on Saturday last, the 11th inst. unanimously agreed upon and fixed the following averages to be allowed as compensation for each and every slave, for whom indemnification may be due, under the said Convention, viz:

For all Slaves taken from the State of Louisiana, Five Hundred and Eighty Dollars.

For all those taken from the State of Alabama, Georgia and South-Carolina, Three Hundred and Ninety Dollars.

For all those taken from Maryland, Virginia, and all other States not named as above, Two Hundred and Eighty Dollars.

The two Commissioners under the above named convention, met this day, under the new constitution of the Board as prescribed by the 3d article of the Convention, and notified the Secretary of State that they are ready to receive and proceed in the examination of the Definitive List whenever it may be submitted to them.

The Board then adjourned till Wednesday, the 8th December next, when, if the Definitive List, shall, in the mean time, be received, they will proceed to an examination of the claims which may be in a state of preparation for hearing.

The Board has decided that the testimony of witnesses shall be received in writing, unless a personal examination shall be required.

The Board has also decided that all arguments of the claimants, their agents or counsel, shall be in writing.

JAMES BAKER, Sec'y.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 13th Sept. 1824.

NOTICE:

Citizens of the United States having Claims under the Treaty of Ghent, for slaves and other private property, taken from them during the late war between the United States and Great Britain, are hereby notified, That the Definitive List, required by the subjoined article of the Convention of St. Petersburg, will be laid before the Joint Commission for ascertaining and determining the amount of such claims, at its next meeting, in the present year; that such as have not already exhibited their Claims, and the evidences of them to this Department, may do so before that time.

ARTICLE III.

When the average value of slaves shall have been ascertained and fixed, the two commissioners shall constitute a board for the examination of the claims which are to be submitted to them, and they shall notify to the Secretary of State of the U. States, that they are ready to receive a definitive list of the slaves and other private property, for which the citizens of the United States claim indemnification; it being understood and hereby agreed that the commission shall not take cognizance of, nor receive, and that his Britannic majesty shall not be required to make compensation for any claims for private property under the first article of the treaty of Ghent, not contained in the said list. And his Britannic majesty hereby engages to cause to be produced before the commission as material towards ascertaining facts, all the evidences of which his majesty's government may be in possession, by returns from his majesty's officers or otherwise, of the number of slaves carried away. But the evidence so produced or its defectiveness, shall not go in bar of any claim or claims which shall be otherwise satisfactorily authenticated.

4729

Martin F. Revell, Tailor,

ADOPTS this plan of informing the citizens of Salisbury, and its vicinity, in general, that he has commenced the

Tailoring Business.

In part of John Utzman's house, situated in Market Street, a few doors from the East corner of the Court-House; where he is prepared and will be happy to accommodate any gentlemen who are disposed to patronize him in his line of business, in the neatest and most fashionable style, or to please fancy. He flatters himself, from his long experience, that there are but few, if any, in the country, that can surpass him in the execution of his work. A fair trial is all he asks, to prove the above assertion. The changes of fashion shall be strictly attended to, as he has left a correspondent in the District of Columbia, (where he is last from) who will send him the fashions on, in their regular seasons. He hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage, as he is determined nothing shall be left undone to render general satisfaction.

Salisbury, May 5, 1824.

206

Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public at large, that he has survived his tedious illness of the fever, so that he can attend to his shop again. He hopes that his customers may not forget to call on him as usual, as there shall be nothing lacking to render them general satisfaction in the above business he pursues. Those that may please to call on the subscriber, no doubt will be as well pleased as in any other shop in the town of Salisbury. It is not very necessary to mention distant fashions as some do, for gentlemen are in the habit of having a particular fashion to suit themselves in dresses: I will engage to have as good work done as can be done in the town of Salisbury, and on the most desirable terms. Also, cutting and repairing will be duly attended to.

N. B. Ladies pelices can be cut, or made, in the neatest fashion, at the subscriber's shop, opposite the State Bank, in Salisbury.

SAMUEL PRICE.

July 30, 1824.

it29

The Horse-Shoe, for Sale,

ON the South-Yadkin, containing 300 acres of Land, on which is, in complete repair, one wool-carding machine, in a good house, with a chimney and stove; also, adjoining, one good Cotton-Gin; and on the river, a complete saw mill, with a good dam; also, a canal cut across the bend, which is now in order to build any kind of machinery, with water plenty for Iron Works, and it is believed good ore handy; two dwelling-houses, good barn and out-houses, a young apple orchard, and about one-half of the land cleared and under good fence, and may be divided so as to make two settlements; and if purchasers should prefer it, I would divide it: a large proportion of the cleared land is fresh. Any one disposed to purchase, will call and view the premises, (8 miles north of Statesville, in as healthy and as wealthy a place as any in the upper part of the state) between now and the first of next year, as I am determined to sell and move. Negroes will be taken in part. Apply to me, on the premises. JOHN FEIMSTER.

Iredell, N. C. Sept. 20, 1824.

329

New supply of Fresh Goods.

THE subscriber is receiving and opening a large and general assortment of all kinds of Goods, at his store in Salisbury, from Philadelphia and New-York; and has made arrangements to receive from said places, monthly, any further supply that may be necessary—selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell very low. His customers, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

J. MURPHY.

6m48

Salisbury, Sept. 1824.

N. B. Country Produce of all kinds, received in exchange.

State of North-Carolina.

THE Public Treasurer, viewing the Act of the last Assembly, (Chapter XL), passed for the relief of the Purchasers of the Cherokee Lands heretofore sold under the authority of this state, as conferring a great and singular favor on that description of his fellow-citizens; and being anxiously desirous that they should avail themselves of the favor and indulgence of the state, thus generously and unexpectedly extended and proffered to them; and wishing, withal, to put from himself the painful necessity of performing the truly irksome and very unpleasant duties required of him by the said Act, in the event of the failure of the Purchasers, or any of them, to avail themselves of its generous and accommodating provisions; takes the liberty, as a friend who endeavored to aid and assist, to the utmost of his very limited abilities, in obtaining the passage of the Act above mentioned, to advise and entreat all concerned that they promptly and industriously make the necessary preparation, and come or send to Raleigh within the time fixed and limited by the law, and thus avail themselves of its kind and indulgent provisions. Should any Purchaser suffer the present opportunity to pass away unimproved, the Treasurer is fully persuaded that no application for other or further indulgence of the like kind will, at any time hereafter, prove successful, or be sustained.

The Legislature has already gone so far and done so much, in the law which it has passed, that the Public Treasurer may possibly be mistaken; but he certainly and truly does believe and consider all hope or expectation of future Legislative interference, or of further stay or indulgence, in regard to the monies due or becoming due from the Purchasers of Cherokee Lands as aforesaid, as being entirely hopeless and forlorn.

It will be borne in mind, that the 31st of October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by law, as limiting the time to which the indulgence offered or granted is extended.

6229

October next is the day fixed on by